The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2461. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Explanatory Correspondence Concerning the British Visit to the Washington.

The subjoined letters of Secretary CASS and Mr. DALLAS, owing to telegraphic delay, were published in only a part of yesterday's impression. Of the remaining documents, which consist chiefly of letters that passed between Commodore MALCOLM and Sir W. C. ALDHAM, Captain of H. B. M. steam-frigate *Valorous*, in relation to the visit of British officers to the Washington, only a summary has appeared. As this is a matter in which the public is deeply interested, we now give this correspondence complete. The documents were sent to Congress on Wednesday, in answer to a resolution of the House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," I transmit herewith the accompanying reports from the Secretaries of State and of the Navy. The report from the Secretary of State is not, in strictness embraced by the terms of the resolution, but I deem it advisable to communicate to the House the information therein contained. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to that House "all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico," has the honor to report that no official information concerning these proceedings has been received by this Department.

As connected, however, with the general subject of the resolution of the House, the Secretary of State has the honor to submit herewith extracts from a dispatch to this department, received on the 14th inst. from the Minister of the United States in London, which reports a conversation had by him on the 26th ult. with Lord MALMESBURY, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In relation to the first paragraph of this reported conversation, referring to a communication supposed to have been made by the British Minister at Washington to the President, it is deemed proper, for the purpose of correcting an evident misapprehension, to transmit herewith the accompanying copy of a note from Lord NAPIER, which, with his Lordship's consent, is placed at the disposal of the President.

By direction of the President the Secretary of State also transmits herewith a copy of his note to the minister of the United States at Madrid, dated Oct. 21, 1858, and extracts from the reply of that minister, dated Nov. 15, and received yesterday at this department, together with the copy of a memorandum, which accompanied it, of the Spanish minister's observations as furnished by the Assistant Secretary of State at Madrid. Respectfully submitted,

To the President. LEWIS CASS.

Mr. Dallas to Mr. Cass—[Extracts.]

No. 153.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: Having just returned from the Foreign Office, I have the honor to report the substance of my conversation with the Earl of MALMESBURY. After receiving me with frankness and cordiality, his lordship said that he had invited the interview because he was aware that my letters for Washington would go forward to-morrow, and he wished me to convey in them some few remarks from him.

First—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir W. G. OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate.

Second—That Sir W. G. OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force, from any violence meditated by filibusters.

Third—The two Governments harmonized perfectly in their determination to arrest or crush the ravages of General WALKER and his associates. Nothing could be more entirely just and satisfactory than the President's proclamation.

Fourth—He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General CASS considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir W. G. OUSELEY to be in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Those orders were to the effect that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from filibusters the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if America, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his letters sent short by surrenders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

Fifth—In regard to Mexico, his lordship described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in so distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. HANSON, whose treatment could best be resented in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown by a British fleet sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's Government, however, were adverse to any strong measure which might make things worse than they already are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say to what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead if the nations interested in her wretched fortune to intervened.

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My solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord MALMESBURY. Of course he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass-Yrisarri treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out, than to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally the safe and unobstructed transit, was essentially different in its character from the Admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as filibusters. If the popular Party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name and call for British succor; thus installing foreign troops to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible and which of all things was most foreign to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by Gen. CASS, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. G. OUSELEY would be put down.

I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some leaning in favor of Mr. BELLY's project. He disclaimed having done so. Mr. BELLY was patronized neither by England nor France. He was a speculating adventurer. It was fraudulent by whom the work of opening the Transit was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract they would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts.

Again, in the course of the interview, I referred with probably an obvious feeling to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government respecting Mons. BELLY's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written, or ever contemplated.

The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the Anglo French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the Funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation.

I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser's River, leading to the creation of the new Colony of British Columbia, has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit, in other respects the pacific dispositions of the Government do not appear to have changed. Lord MALMESBURY several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquito Territory was finally disposed of in Sir WILLIAM's treaty; that, as soon as an English guarantee applied to the Nicaragua route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared.

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I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

(Private.)

H. B. M. LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, marked "Private," of yesterday's date, referring to an account which has reached you from Mr. DALLAS, recapitulating a conversation which that Minister had recently held with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The fact of MALMESBURY is reported to have stated on that occasion that—

"Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua. It was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions. One of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito protectorate."

I conceive that what the Earl of MALMESBURY intended to convey to Mr. DALLAS was this:

"Lord NAPIER has imparted verbally to General CASS the general tenor of a projected treaty which Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States Government."

I have not had the honor of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject.

In so far as I am informed, no treaty has, as yet, been concluded by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly, NAPIER.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the President (if not inconsistent with the public interests) "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," and to lay before you copies of two dispatches, Nos. 52 and 53, and their inclosures, recently received from Flag Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, commanding home squadron, which contain all the information the department has on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States.

No. 52.]

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off this place at 6 o'clock last evening. The *Savannah* is in the river, and the officers and men are in good health, having but eleven on her sick report. The *Jamestown* left a few days since for fresh sea air, and would touch at Aspinwall and return here immediately. I regret to learn she has some thirty cases of the fever. Should they not have lessened I will send her on her arrival immediately back to Aspinwall, as perhaps the most healthy of the two places.

The *Washington*, mail steamer, arrived here on the 16th instant, and is now firing up for Aspinwall. Her passengers are still on board, there being no means to take them either across the country or to San Francisco, had they reached San Juan del Sur. The *Herman* left Panama direct to San Francisco. I anticipated precisely what has occurred, as I informed you in a previous letter.

The *Valorous*, Sir W. C. ALDHAM, with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY on board, is now the only English vessel-of-war in the river. I have heard a report that an officer was sent from her to board the *Washington* after she had been inspected and passed by the *Savannah*, and who put some very improper interrogatories to her Captain, and that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, was dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of two hundred filibusters, which rumor stated had been landed from the *Washington* at that point, and that he sent a boat on board the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then lying in that river, to ascertain the correctness of the report. *I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain JARVIS, and will report them in full by the next opportunity*; but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the island of Cuba, changed only to filibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and *efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag* should it become necessary; and if really Her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American ships for filibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before the most serious consequences may be anticipated. But I hope some explanation may be made, so soon as I can invest the matter, which may give a more favorable aspect to the course said to have been pursued.

The *Valorous* saluted my flag this morning, which was promptly returned. I write in haste, to get my letters off by the *Washington*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAMES MCINTOSH.

Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 53.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE, ASPINWALL, Dec. 2, 1858.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 26th ult., in my No. 52, to inform you of my arrival at San Juan del Norte on the evening of the 25th, and also that the *Washington* had arrived, her passengers still on board, without the prospect of crossing the country by that route. She left on the 26th for Aspinwall, and has again returned to the United States with a large portion of her deceived passengers; verifying, I regret to on many accounts, precisely what I reported to you might be expected in my letter No. 48, under date of 16th October last. That route may, therefore, for the present, be considered as closed.

The *Valorous*, Captain W. C. ALDHAM, was the only British vessel-of-war in port when I left. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY and family were still on board.

I reported to you that I had verbally learned that the *Washington* had been examined by boats from the *Valorous*, subsequently to her being boarded and passed by Captain JARVIS, of the *Savannah*; that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, had been dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of "filibusters;" that she had boarded the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then at anchor in that river, with armed boats, in search of them; that I was taking immediate measures to get the full particulars from Captain JARVIS; and that I would report to you in full by the next opportunity.

Before I proceed further, however, I will here state that the reports in relation to the *Catharine Maria* were greatly exaggerated, and have been most satisfactorily explained to me by Captain ALDHAM, and that I have not the slightest reason to believe that another case, such as occurred on board the *Washington*, will be repeated. I am, however, constrained to say that I believe, had Capt. ALDHAM been left entirely to his own judgment, that such a proceeding would not have occurred at all.

I herewith inclose to you copies of the correspondence with Captain ALDHAM on this subject, by which you will perceive that he claims a protectorate over the harbor of "Greytown," (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) I trust that my letters will meet your approval.

I should here state that my first letter to Captain ALDHAM reached him on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, and his answer was not received until Monday morning; but at the same time I received a private note of a most friendly character from Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, in which he stated that he had had interviews with the President and yourself just previously to his leaving the United States. I had sent my card to him by my flag lieutenant in the first boat that left my ship after my arrival, and desired him to express my regret to Sir WILLIAM that the exceedingly bad weather and heavy sea prevented me from personally paying my respects.

You will perceive that my second letter to Captain ALDHAM is dated on the day his answer to my first was received. It was with a private note to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY sent in on that afternoon by my Secretary, Mr. ZANTZINGER, in which I stated to Sir WILLIAM that he might be confided in, as he had stated in his note, "he would have been glad we should have met, as he would have been pleased to have had a little chat on subjects of mutual interest to both of us."

I would here inform you that, from the moment of my anchoring up to the time I left San Juan del Norte, it was blowing a norther, with a heavy sea heaving in, the ship rolling the muzzles of her gun-deck guns deeply in the water, requiring the officers and men to get into and out of the boats by ropes and ladders, and the selection of the most active to do it even in that way. It was attended with great danger, and, in my weak state, precluded the possibility of doing it, which was the only reason I did not wait on Sir WILLIAM.

Mr. ZANTZINGER returned to the ship about 6 P. M., bringing with him Captain ALDHAM, of the *Valorous*, and who, upon my invitation, at once consented, in consequence of the roughness of the weather, to remain with me for the night. A short period after his arrival, Mr. SYNGE, Sir WILLIAM's Secretary of Legation, came on board, intending also to spend the night. I had determined, when I sent Mr. ZANTZINGER in with my second letter to Captain ALDHAM, to leave the anchorage as soon as he returned, for I could not had been taken in my correspondence, and I desired there to leave it.

I do not pretend to give you the precise words of these free and frank conversations, but I have endeavored, so far as my memory serves me, to give you their meaning literally; and if there was sincerity in them, of which I have not the slightest doubt, I am happy to say I can see at present no cause of apprehension on our part for a recurrence of the proceeding. I was much pleased with both the gentlemen, and everything was done by Captain GARDNER and myself which hospitality or kindness could dictate to make them comfortable and at home. They left the ship fully so impressed.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is expected to reach this on Monday next in the British mail steamer.

I have to state to you the utter impossibility of this ship remaining at anchor off San Juan del Norte during the blowing of a norther. She has been more strained in the four days I was there, in hull, masts, and rigging, than she could have been in a dozen winter voyages across the Atlantic. These winds blow in squalls, and when they moderate, the current from the river is running out with such velocity as to cause the ship to lay directly in the trough of the sea, and to roll most heavily, certainly endangering her masts and straining her engines. It is a bad anchorage even in the regular trades, for then, as was the case in the *Wabash* when she landed her men, the ship was rolling guns under; but, in a norther—and this is the season for their recurring every few days—it is simply impossible without the utmost danger. No ship with too great a draught to enter the river should be kept there from November to March. Mr. BUSTON, the pilot, now informs me that he has more recently sounded thoroughly the bar, and, as a constant thing, twenty-three feet is all that can be found; but that, occasionally, as was the case some time since when the *Savannah* entered the river, twenty-five feet were found in two instances. Such a variation makes it too precarious for this ship ever to enter the river.

The *Jamestown*, I regret to say, left here with our mails before my arrival; but, as she has had fair winds, and I ordered her immediate back, I hope to receive any dispatches she may have for me in a few days, and I shall await here her arrival.

I herewith also transmit the petition of a town meeting, held at San Juan del Norte on the 18th ultimo, addressed to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, and the response of Sir WILLIAM. These papers I only received from Mr. COTRELL, our commercial agent, just previous to getting under weigh from that place. (Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. MC. MCINTOSH.

Flag Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I inclose to you a copy of a report made to me to-day by Captain JOSEPH R. DAVIS, commanding the United States ship *Savannah*. It relates, as you will perceive, to the visit to the American steamer *Washington*, by two of the officers of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, attached to the ship under your command. I have also a verbal report relative to the boarding by Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, of the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, in the Colorado River, in search, it is said, of filibusters.

Of the last act I am, as yet, but imperfectly informed. In both cases, however, quite enough has been ascertained to cause me deep regret at the course pursued, and much anxiety, if persevered in, *or again repeated, of maintaining the peaceful relations* at present existing between our two Governments.

My instructions are most rigid in relation to the boarding, delaying or examining of American merchant vessels by the vessels-of-war of any other nation, and I see no difference between the doing so, *whether in search of filibusters or Africans*. They look to no such difference, and it cannot for a moment be admitted. These instructions must be executed to the extent of the power intrusted to my command, and I assure you that it will be most agreeable to me if it can be done without the slightest misunderstanding in relation to our respective duties, and still preserve the peaceful relations which now and I hope may continue to exist between our two nations. To secure this most desirable end, vessels under the American flag calling at the ports of Central America must be exempted from visit or search on any account.

A part of my duty here, with a portion of the squadron under my command, is to prevent the landing in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other Republics of Central America, all filibustering or other illegal expeditions, should any attempt it, from the United States, under the American flag; and the officers in command of the ships of my squadron are strictly instructed upon this point. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for the interference by the ships-of-war of her Britannic Majesty's Navy with vessels under the American flag, and it is to be hoped that the officers commanding them will desist from creating all unnecessary excitement, and the danger of an interruption to the good understanding which at present exists, particularly as I received, under date of the 7th July last, the assurance of Commodore KELLETT that he had issued instructions to the respective captains and commanders of the ships and vessels under his orders "to cease visiting or interfering with American vessels in these waters."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES MC. MCINTOSH,
Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that since I wrote you this afternoon I have the following information:

Two officers from one of the British ships in the harbor boarded the *Washington* within fifteen minutes after she came to anchor, and asked Capt. CHURCHILL the following questions: "Where from?" "How many passengers have you?" "How many days out from New-York?" "Did you stop at any port on your way out?"

These questions were answered. They then wished to look at his passenger-list. Captain CHURCHILL referred them to his Purser. On looking over the list which they received from the Purser, they asked, "How many passengers have you?" He answered by stating the number. "Are they all Americans?" "No; they are of various nations." "Are they armed?" "Not any to my knowledge." "Did the American officers who boarded you examine your hold?" "No." Mr. KING, the first mate, who was present at the interview, remarked that if they (the officers) wished any information on the subject they might obtain it by applying to one of the American ships-of-war in the harbor. They replied "that their instructions were to obtain their information direct."

The above is all the information I have received; I shall await your further instructions upon the subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOSEPH R. DAVIS, Captain,
Flag-Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron.

No. 2.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
GREYTOWN, Nov. 28, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., inclosing a copy of a report made to you by Captain JARVIS, of the United States ship *Savannah*, relating to the visit, on the 17th *inst., of two officers of Her Majesty's ship under my* command to the American steamer *Washington*, which had just anchored at this port.

In reply, I must express my great regret that you should consider the act of visiting an American merchant vessel within this port, which is under the protection of Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the information which is usually required by all civilized nations from vessels entering their harbors, or those under their protection, or in any friendly port, in the same light as delaying, boarding and examining of an American vessel on the high seas in search of slaves or pirates; and I still more deeply regret that my acting in accordance with established usages in this respect should cause you to apprehend any such grave danger as that to which you allude.

I trust to remove from your mind any misunderstanding as to my acts and intentions, and beg to assure you that, in carrying out my instructions, which are of a similar nature to those which you have received from your Government, and which you have been kind enough to communicate to me, it will be my earnest endeavor and my most pleasing duty to act in a spirit of perfect frankness and cordiality with the flag officer or any other officers of the United States forces on the station.

There are some circumstances which appear to have escaped your attention, and which I beg to bring to your notice.

The *Washington* had been boarded by the United States ship *Savannah* previous to my sending a boat to her, and as she had been permitted to enter the harbor, it was evident, judging from the declarations of the United States Government against all illegal invaders, that she was not employed by the filibusters, for in that case she would have been forbidden to enter the port.

After the *Washington* had anchored in this port, the usual and natural course of sending to make inquiries and obtain news was followed. No prohibition of all friendly intercourse between American merchant or passenger vessels and Her Majesty's ships had been made known to me; such intercourse is customary in times of peace among all civilized nations, and is never objected to by Her Majesty's officers when practiced by United States men-of-war to English merchantmen.

I beg to point out that such a hostile prohibition would have been in the present case highly inconvenient to some of the passengers on board who are English subjects, one of them, indeed, a British functionary proceeding with his family to one of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific Coast, and who are in case of actual warfare, such prohibition of intercourse appears quite unusual. None such now exists on board Her Majesty's packets with respect to foreign men-of-war, either in this harbor or elsewhere.

I have to thank you, Sir, for imparting to me the gratifying nature of your instructions respecting the filibusters, or others illegally attacking nations with whom our respective Governments are in peaceful relation; such an honorable course was to be expected from the well-known disposition and declaration of the United States Government; and it is highly satisfactory to me to acquaint you that my instructions are to a similar purport, and are actuated by the same spirit.

In order to convince you of the perfect frankness and cordiality with which I am desirous to act towards you, I will, if you will allow me to trespass still further on your time, lay before you at once, and without waiting till you communicate to me formally the reports on the subject which, as yet, have only reached you verbally, a clear statement of the circumstances under which I directed Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, to proceed to the Colorado River.

Having received a notification from the authorities of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments that a hostile force had landed, or were about to land, in the River Colorado, with a request that I would aid in preventing it, I immediately dispatched Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, to ascertain if such was the case.

Captain WAINWRIGHT left this port late in the afternoon of the 18th instant, and, it being dark, mistook the entrance to the river, and anchored two or three miles to the southward of it. At daylight he weighed, and anchored off the river, and in his own boat, accompanied by two others, pulled into the river, examining the banks on either side, to see if there were any traces of a landing having taken place. In proceeding up the river, he observed the *Catharine Maria* at anchor, and as he neared her, perceived some persons on board, with whom he was acquainted. He immediately went alongside in his own boat only, and, going on board, requested to be informed if they had heard or had seen anything resembling marauders or filibusters in the neighborhood, and, being answered in the negative, Captain WAINWRIGHT left the *Catharine Maria*, and returned to his own ship, weighed, and was at anchor again in this port by noon of the 19th.

I trust, Sir, that this frank explanation of the circumstances to which your letter alludes will convince you that I have acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and have not arrogated to myself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the naval forces in a port belonging to, or placed under the protection of, his own nation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. CORNWALLIS ALDHAM, Captain,
Flag-officer JAMES MC. MCINTOSH, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron U. S. ships.

No. 3.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of the 28th inst.

As a justification of your not in sending officers from your ship to visit and examine American merchant vessels entering the port of San Juan del Norte, you inform me that "this port is under the protection of Great Britain"—am not, however aware that my Government has ever acknowledged such protection. On the contrary, my Government has always repudiated it. The first article of the "Clayton-Bulwer Convention" distinctly disavows it. I quote therefrom: "Agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, *or assume, or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.*"

If her Majesty's vessels board our merchant vessels for the purpose of examining the papers and cargo of those which enter the port of San Juan del Norte, as the officers from the *Valorous* did, then you "assume" to "exercise dominion," which the "Clayton-Bulwer convention" distinctly disclaims. Such construction I cannot for one moment recognize until further advised by my Government; and, consequently, I must act under my present instructions, the tenor of which were communicated to you in my letter of the 26th inst.

I beg to express to you my entire satisfaction with your explanation in respect to the visit of Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's frigate *Leopard* to the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, in the Colorado River, and of which visit I stated to you that I was but imperfectly informed; but which I find, from your frank and clear representation, and for which I thank you, was very much exaggerated.

I regret, however, to find that I am misunderstood by you as objecting to a friendly visit from one of her Majesty's ships-of-war to an American vessel in this or any other port. Such was not my objection, for I am aware that it is customary to make such visits by the vessels-of-war of all nations, and they are constantly made to her Majesty's mail-packets by the ships of my squadron; but they are simply acts of courtesy, with offer of services, &c. The *Washington* has been boarded by an officer from the United States ship *Savannah*, in obedience to my instructions to Capt. JARVIS in relation to all American vessels bound into the river or that should appear off this port, and she was strictly examined, particularly as to improper persons who might be forcing themselves into Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

She was found to be in all respects regularly cleared, her passengers unexceptionable, and she was therefore permitted to enter the river. Under other circumstances, the *Washington* would have been, as you justly infer, prevented from going in. A friendly visit from a boat from your ship after the *Washington* had anchored, would never have been made by me the subject of complaint. But the inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officers from your ship looked at once into a thorough investigation and examination of the ship, and to the manner in which the United States officers had performed their duties. This I considered as exceeding what would be characterized as a *friendly visit*, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained still to consider as unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command.

I trust, however, from the frank and friendly tenor of your letter, and which I assure you in no one point exceeds my own, that we shall have no interruption to our friendly relations in the execution of our respective duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JAS. MCINTOSH.

Flag-officer, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron.

Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 30, 1858.

SIR: On the 17th inst. I had the honor of informing you that I had called upon Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and that he had stated to me that he should sail for Aspinwall in two or three days. He now informs me that it is uncertain when he sails, and I have therefore thought it best, as the *Jamestown* was going to sea for a short time on account of the health of her crew, to send her to communicate with you.

Sir WILLIAM appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but we have not been able to ascertain what about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. GREEN, her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Mr. BANUEL, the reported Consul for Nicaragua to this place, was received on board the *Valorous* with seven guns.

On the 18th, at 1 o'clock, the *Washington* steamer arrived from New-York, with three hundred and thirty passengers, bound to California. Her clearance, &c., is perfectly correct. At 5:30 P. M., Col. CHILDS proceeded up the river San Juan in the *Catharine Maria*, bound to Nicaragua, to try and obtain permission to carry them over the transit to San Juan del Sur. Should he not obtain it, the *Washington*, on the 20th, will leave this port for Aspinwall. At midnight the *Catharine Maria*, not finding water enough, returned and went outside to the Colorado River.

There was a town meeting held at Greytown on the 18th inst., and certain resolutions passed, a copy of which I am trying to obtain. I herewith send you a copy of a letter received from Mr. COTRELL upon the subject of the town meeting.

At 4 P. M., of the 18th, the *Leopard* sailed from this place and stood to the eastward, and the morning of the 19th returned and anchored here. Captain WAINWRIGHT informed me that he was on board the *Catharine Maria* in the Colorado river. At about 9 P. M. of the 18th, Captain ALDHAM came on board and asked me what I thought of the steamer *Washington*. I told him I had no doubts of her being engaged in a lawful pursuit; that her clearance, &c., was all correct. He said he thought so, too; that he had heard a report that she had landed at the Colorado river over two hundred men, under the command of General HENDERSON. I told him that I did not believe a word of it; that it was all humbug. He said he agreed with me.

The *Leopard* sailed to-day on her way to England.

Our sick-list is on the increase, and I shall take a cruise on the return of the *Jamestown*, unless otherwise ordered by you. We have twenty-one with intermittent fever, one with remittent, and one with scurvy. The cases generally, are very light. I cannot account for the increase. For the last fortnight there has been remarkably fine weather for this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH R. JARVIS.

Flag-Officer JAMES MC. MCINTOSH, Commanding Home Squadron.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have ascertained that a public meeting was held on the 16th inst., at the Station-house in this town, and a petition was yesterday sent to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, signed by some seventy of the residents of this place, requesting him to aid them in maintaining an independent government for this port, setting forth that they had for several years past a Government of their own, made their own laws, elected their own officers, and managed their own affairs *independent* of Nicaragua, Mosquito or any other power; that it was, in the opinion of the petitioners, absolutely necessary that there should be *one* place in Central America where the *people* ruled, and claiming that the Government here had been established and conducted on this principle, and had always afforded shelter and protection to Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, and others, during the troubles which for the last few years had disturbed the peace of the interior, &c. The petitioners also stated that only on one occasion since the establishment of their Government had crime escaped unpunished, and that the case referred to was that of the murder of a Nicaraguan by a captain of a transit steamer on the San Juan River, who was shielded from justice by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, while a minister of the United States in Nicaragua.

This petition was presented to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY yesterday, with what success I have not been able to learn. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Captain J. JARVIS, U. S. N., United States Ship *Savannah*.

No. 5.

Copy of a petition of citizens of Greytown, assembled at a public meeting, addressed to Sir William Gore Ouse-

ley, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to Central America:

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens and proprietors of the City of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, would beg leave to state to your Excellency that, from the 5th of May, A. D. 1851, the citizens of this place have exercised all the rights of a separate and independent government under the title of the Free City of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte; have formed and adopted a constitution adapted to our wants; passed and enforced our own laws, regulated our finances, and have been enabled, for the last seven years, to protect the public peace, the property and rights of our citizens and those residing in or passing through this place, with the single exception of the bombardment and destruction of this place by the superior forces of the United States in July, A. D. 1854; that this city and port have been declared and is a free port in every sense of the word, the city levying no imports, nor collects any revenues upon the commerce imported or exported into this city, nor upon the commerce of those States of Central America where exports and imports pass through this city and port. The citizens of this place are almost entirely foreigners, consisting of Americans, English, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Italians. The merchants of this city are, almost without exception, foreigners. The real estate and improvements of the city have been made, built, and belong almost exclusively to foreigners. In fact, we may say we have no interest, except *commercially*, with the States of Central America; and it is the wish of the citizens of this place that this city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, remain a free and independent government, with a territory and jurisdiction attached, as is set forth in the Constitution of 1852, its neutrality and rights being protected by the great powers of Europe and the United States; for we consider it absolutely necessary for the benefit of commerce and public safety that there should be *at least one place* in Central America where the commerce as well as the lives and property of its citizens should have security and protection; and we are perfectly satisfied that, as a free city, we are able to maintain such a position, and have been enabled so to do for the last seven years; and in no instance, but one, has crime escaped its just punishment in this city, and *that one* was the murder of ANTONIO FALMERO, a patron of a river bungo, who was killed by a Captain SMITH, who was in command of a river boat belonging to the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and who was protected from arrest and punishment by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, the American Minister, in May, 1854.

We would, therefore, ask of your Excellency, if compatible with your official position, to assist us in maintaining our position as a free and independent Government, with full powers of regulating our own affairs, enacting and enforcing our laws, electing our officers, regulating our finances, and defending our territory, which rights we feel we are fully entitled to.

We remain, &c., &c.

No. 6.

Copy of the reply of Sir W. G. Ouseley to the petition.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
Greytown Harbor.

SIR: Owing to a severe attack of fever, I have been unable earlier to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. Consul GREEN, of the memorial dated the 18th inst., and signed and attested by yourself, Mayor of Greytown, to which are appended the signatures of a considerable number of residents and property-holders of this place.

With respect to the questions referred to in the memorial, I can only, at present, express my opinion that *the whole subject of the relations, protectorate*, and limits of the kingdom of Mosquito, will no doubt shortly be taken into consideration in the proper quarter, with due respect for the rights, privileges, and interests involved, and I cannot but believe, with results favorable to the prosperity and progress of all concerned.

I have to request you, Mr. Mayor, that you will be good enough to communicate this reply to the signers of the memorial, with my compliments, and to accept them yourself from your very obedient, humble servant, W. G. OUSELEY.

The Mayor of Greytown.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Naval Retiring Board—The Opinion of Attorney-General Black—The Hon. J. Glancy Jones—The Oregon Bill—Pay of Members of Congress, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

Under the resolution of Congress, the time within which the President can make certain naval nominations to the Senate expires on the 1st of January; and I am authorized to say the nominations will be sent in during the next week. When I first announced, some months ago, that Attorney-General BLACK had prepared an elaborate opinion, in which he pronounced the act of Congress, authorizing the appointment of a Naval Retiring Board, *unconstitutional and void*, the announcement was made in the face of very positive denials and contradictions on all sides. This opinion has lately been read by one of the ablest and most distinguished legal gentlemen in America, and pronounced by him perfectly conclusive. Yet the President, I learn, dissents, and will proceed, in execution of the subsequent acts, to make such nominations as justice to the public service demands. Secretary TOUCEY, I have reason to believe, so far as he has had control or influence in the matter, has acted without fear, favor or affection, and with entire impartiality, looking only to the public interests.

The recall of Lord NAPIER is still the topic of conversation in diplomatic circles, and everyone regrets the fact, as no minister of Her Britannic Majesty has ever acquired such a popularity during so short a residence among us. He came here announcing his intention to be "one of the people," and he has carried out that intention. He will leave honored and respected by all.

The instructions for the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES are nearly completed at the State Department, and he will leave in the steamer which sails from New-York on the 8th of January.

Two thousand two

The Daily Morning Star and Herald.

Vol. XLIII. No. 9,876. Rochester, Wednesday Morning, December 18, 1858. Price Two Cents.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

Address of Dr. Kane before the Geographical Society.

A very intelligent audience crowded the lecture room of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening to hear the address by Dr. Kane, (late Surgeon of the second Grinnell Arctic Expedition), on the Polar Seas. Dr. Kane, and the plans to himself had recently returned for further research. The Hon. De Witt Clinton presided at the meeting, introduced Dr. Kane being received with applause. Dr. Kane commenced by saying that he had been asked to address the Society on the subject of Arctic Discovery, and he could not refuse, although he felt that he was unworthy of the honor. He had been absent a year, and had returned but a few days since. He had not, therefore, had time to prepare a lecture, and could only speak from the fullness of his heart. He had been engaged in the Arctic regions for two years, and had returned with a large collection of facts, which he hoped would be of interest to the Society. He had been accompanied by Mr. Hayes, who had been engaged in the same work, and who had also returned with a large collection of facts

...ington, in whom she had told the substance of her testimony, and, among others, to Mrs. Sanford; who, she recollected, Mrs. Bennett was having the dishes prepared for and arranged in the closet, the Doctor passed and said that her testimony regarding the closet was correct, but that nothing transpired in the closet which would be of any importance to the Court. Mrs. Bennett then left the room, and Miss Ellis and the Doctor were all present. Nothing without had to do with them, but he passed through the room. Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Bennett called on [illegible] remaining without [illegible] Mrs. Bennett called on [illegible] Mrs. Bennett came back [illegible] Mrs. Bennett was in the closet with the Doctor. Mrs. Bennett was present when Mrs. Bennett called on [illegible] Mrs. Bennett was present when Mrs. Bennett called on [illegible] Mrs. Bennett was present when Mrs. Bennett called on [illegible]

The Sun-Herald.

SUNDAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1859.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning (except Sunday), at the office, No. 41 Nassau street, New York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Every Saturday a paper is published containing the latest news of the week, with the general markets, &c., &c.

THE AMERICAN TIMES—Published on the first and third Saturday of each month, at the office, No. 41 Nassau street, New York.

THE CALIFORNIA TIMES—Published on the first and third Saturday of each month, at the office, No. 41 Nassau street, New York.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in the Atlantic States, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Mexico, Central America, the Sandwich Islands, and the coast of China, is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, at the office, No. 41 Nassau street, New York.

Each paper contains a complete abstract of the news of the month, and the latest commercial intelligence, prices current, &c., &c., from all parts of the world.

Single copies, 25 cents.

Subscription, $3 per annum, in advance.

Postage, 6 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office of publication.

Specimen copies sent free to any part of the world.

Address, THE TIMES,
41 Nassau street, New York.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship ARIEL, Capt. Comstock, will leave the foot of Canal-st., North River, for Aspinwall, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

The European mails for Europe, by the City of Washington, leave the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

The European mails for Europe, by the Persia, leave the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

The European mails for Liverpool, via Queenstown, will close at the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the City of Washington, leave the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

The European mails for the Atlantic States, Europe, and the West Indies, by the Ocean Mail Steamer, leave the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M.

The European mails for Liverpool, via Queenstown, will close at the office of the Post-Master at New-York at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

All letters for the Europa, Persia, Arago, or Canada, must be prepaid.

The Europa leaves Boston on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Persia leaves New-York on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Arago leaves New-York on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, directing the Committee on County Offices to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee of recording mortgages from 50 cents each to two cents each mortgage recorded. CHARLES W. BARKER'S Bill of $1,474, for stationery furnished the county for election purposes, was referred.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a preamble and resolution complimentary of the Hon. BENJAMIN A. DOUGLAS, and in favor of appointing a Committee to extend the hospitalities of the City to Mr. DOUGLAS, when he visits the City on a *social* (not a warning) visit. It was directed, after much debate, that the Committee on Arrangements for the reception of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, on the 8th of January next, be requested to confer with the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, on the occasion of his visit to this city.

Mr. BARKER'S Bill to relay Avenue A, and to open Avenue D, from 14th to 23d-sts., and the Bill to open Avenue C, from 14th to 23d-sts., and the Bill to open Avenue B, from 14th to 23d-sts., were severally referred to the Committee on Streets.

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A woman named Gleason was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a watch from the person of Mrs. McNAMARA, residing at No. 25 North Moore-st. The watch was found in the possession of Mrs. Gleason, who was committed for examination.

Mr. Justice Roberts, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers, to hear the motion, heretofore made by Messrs. [illegible], to set aside the verdict rendered in favor of Mrs. [illegible] against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by her husband, a brakeman on the road, while on the discharge of his duty, by the falling of a car.

Yesterday, 3,500 bales Cotton changed hands; sales to-day, 2,000 bales.

Receipts of Flour and Wheat fair; Flour and Wheat 1c. better; Corn and Oats dull. A better demand prevailed for Rio Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Lard and Spirits Turpentine, at buoyant prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable change.

The Steamer ARIEL will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, for Aspinwall, connecting with the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for Panama

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | DRY GOODS. | SITUATIONS WANTED. | SITUATIONS WANTED.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA.—Capt. Dornin, of the United States steamer Niagara, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 29. The Niagara has been absent from the United States about 18 months, during which time she has visited Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Acapulco, and Mazatlan. She has been commanded by Capt. Dornin during the whole cruise. The Niagara will be docked at the Navy Yard, and undergo a thorough repair.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.—The steamer Arago arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Havana, bringing 100 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie. The Arago left Havana on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage. She brings no news of importance.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ISABEL.—The steamer Isabel arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Charleston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Isabel left Charleston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ALABAMA.—The steamer Alabama arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Charleston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Alabama left Charleston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGIA.—The steamer Georgia arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Savannah, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Georgia left Savannah on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.—The steamer Florida arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Mobile, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Florida left Mobile on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LOUISIANA.—The steamer Louisiana arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Louisiana left New Orleans on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.—The steamer Mississippi arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Galveston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Mississippi left Galveston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TEXAS.—The steamer Texas arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Indianola, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Texas left Indianola on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARKANSAS.—The steamer Arkansas arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Little Rock, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Arkansas left Little Rock on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MISSOURI.—The steamer Missouri arrived at this port yesterday morning, from St. Louis, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Missouri left St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OHIO.—The steamer Ohio arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Cincinnati, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Ohio left Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA.—The steamer Pennsylvania arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Pittsburgh, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Pennsylvania left Pittsburgh on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK.—The steamer New York arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Albany, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The New York left Albany on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BOSTON.—The steamer Boston arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Boston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Boston left Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Philadelphia left Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIMORE.—The steamer Baltimore arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Baltimore, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Baltimore left Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—The steamer Washington arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Washington, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Washington left Washington on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RICHMOND.—The steamer Richmond arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Richmond, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Richmond left Richmond on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CHARLESTON.—The steamer Charleston arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Charleston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Charleston left Charleston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SAVANNAH.—The steamer Savannah arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Savannah, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Savannah left Savannah on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MOBILE.—The steamer Mobile arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Mobile, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Mobile left Mobile on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer New Orleans arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The New Orleans left New Orleans on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GALVESTON.—The steamer Galveston arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Galveston, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Galveston left Galveston on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER INDIANOLA.—The steamer Indianola arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Indianola, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Indianola left Indianola on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LITTLE ROCK.—The steamer Little Rock arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Little Rock, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Little Rock left Little Rock on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS.—The steamer St. Louis arrived at this port yesterday morning, from St. Louis, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The St. Louis left St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CINCINNATI.—The steamer Cincinnati arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Cincinnati, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Cincinnati left Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UTICA.—The steamer Utica arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Utica, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Utica left Utica on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SYRACUSE.—The steamer Syracuse arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Syracuse, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Syracuse left Syracuse on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ROCHESTER.—The steamer Rochester arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Rochester, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Rochester left Rochester on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BUFFALO.—The steamer Buffalo arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Buffalo, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Buffalo left Buffalo on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ERIE.—The steamer Erie arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Erie, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Erie left Erie on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CLEVELAND.—The steamer Cleveland arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Cleveland, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Cleveland left Cleveland on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TOLEDO.—The steamer Toledo arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Toledo, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Toledo left Toledo on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MILWAUKEE.—The steamer Milwaukee arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Milwaukee, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Milwaukee left Milwaukee on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREEN BAY.—The steamer Green Bay arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Green Bay, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Green Bay left Green Bay on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MADISON.—The steamer Madison arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Madison, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Madison left Madison on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DUBUQUE.—The steamer Dubuque arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Dubuque, bringing 100 passengers and a large amount of specie. The Dubuque left Dubuque on Wednesday afternoon, and experienced heavy weather during the passage.

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Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,

and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the

POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for

LADIES,

GENTLEMEN, MISSES, AND BOYS,

have been marked at the LOWEST PRICES

at which they can be sold without a positive loss.

The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following

PRESENTATION LIST,

to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.

FURS.

SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE.
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.
SETS OF ERMINE.
CENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS.
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety.

And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, Cheap or Costly.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,

Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $40,
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $36.
OPERA CLOAKS,
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $20.
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upwards.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of
Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS.
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE,
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
Including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basques, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS (including fancy hats) for small Boys.
Rich assortments of
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including
1,500 French Embroidered Collars, at $1.
1,000 French Embroidered Hdkfs.
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
GENTS' HATS AND CAPS,
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival Hat for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home manufactured and imported.

PRESENT SEEKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.

BLACK RAGLANS AND BONNETS.

On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of

CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEADDRESSES, and a great variety of fancy articles at cost price.

W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION

Of the Ladies to our

Very desirable assortment of

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

Suitable for Holiday Presents

For Gentlemen.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal-sts.)

RIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,

Manufacturer of

LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.

No. 20 Canal-st.

A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Dampous steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 11 springs, $2; 13 springs, $2 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depot No. 363 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

3,000 RICH BONNETS.—THREE THOUSAND Bonnets will be sold cheap, made of the richest materials. Also, Piccolomini Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Milliners supplied at E. BINNS' New Millinery store, No. 451 Hudson-st., between Sullivan and Thompson-sts. Strangers will do well to call.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.

Black Beaver Sealettes, $5. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $5. Super Beaver Sealettes, $10 and $15. Rich Velvet Cloaks, $15 and $20. Other sale goods, $10.

ALL REDUCED.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Great sacrifice in Lace Sets.
Point D'Alencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Sets.
Reduced to one-half the regular price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MACY is selling LINEN BOSOMS, at 19 cents to 37 cts.
MACY is selling MISSES' SILK UNDERSHIRTS, at 75 cents.
MACY is selling rich CAMBRIC COLLARS, at $1 to $2 50.
MACY is selling rich EMBROIDERED MOURNING DRESSES, at $10.
MACY is selling fine VALENCIENNES LACES, cheap.
MACY is selling BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, cheap.
MACY is selling HAT RIBBONS, at 12 cents to 20 cts.

Stores, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, RAGLANS and SACKS,

H. EDGERTON, No. 469 CANAL-ST.,

WILL OFFER

THE ENTIRE STOCK,

Comprising The largest and best selected Stock of

CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
TALMAS
AND SACKS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

As an inducement to close out the stock, we offer,

AT RETAIL, DEAR BEAVER RAGLANS,
At $4 and $5, the sale price of which is $10.
AT RETAIL, SILK-LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS,
From $7 to $10; wholesale price from $18 to $20.
AT RETAIL, BEAVER CLOTH SACKS,
WITH CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $8 50 to $15; wholesale price from $12 to $25.

ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES,

Containing $100,000 WORTH OF

BEAVER,
DOESKIN,
FELT,
CLOTH,
AND ESQUIMAUX

CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS AND SACKS,

AT RETAIL,

40 PER CENT. BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.

H. EDGERTON,

No. 469 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

BEAUTIFUL STOCK.

Great reduction!

At OAK HALL,

Nos. 54 and 56 Fulton-st. and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

Open until 11 P. M. THEO. B. B. DE GROOT.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILdrens' and Infants clothing, ready-made linen and undergarments, robes de chambre, &c., all at reduced prices. S. CHAMBERS, nearly opposite Stewart's.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $60 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 to $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNIS CAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 226 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of French, Music and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily in teaching either or all of the above branches, in schools or private families, on moderate terms. Address S. P., No. 254 Douglas-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 4,033 Post-Office, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 220 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS OR MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLSEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Applicants may now save 20 per cent by securing desks for the full commercial course before Jan. 1. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with engagements. Teachers of Music, French and English, of Music and French; also, a superior teacher of Belles Lettres. Salaries $500 to $800. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,

Appletons' Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson's Method. DR. ANNAN'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 12½ for beginners; at 3½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 6. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 229 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to DR. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES GENERAL AGENCY AND PEOPLE'S UNION—1859.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION—1847.

By E. H. WILCOX & SON—Sharing equally with checkholders, life-members, agents, and friends, No. 293 Broadway. Advance expenses and payments procure everything, by perpetual introductions and negotiations. Terms, 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, $3, $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Success certain in some, filling all orders, vacancies and changes. Checks renewable and transferable on interest, paying 7 to 30 and 100 per cent. Everybody can use a check.

TEACHERS AND PEOPLE'S MEETING Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, doing everything to please the patrons and redeem the checks; giving $5 for every two new subscribers procured.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies in the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $800 and $600, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $600. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst., till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE from Paris, giving lessons in the first schools and families of this City, wishes to engage two or three hours every day, or in the evening, as instructor of the French language. Best reference will be given and required. Terms moderate. Address A. R. C., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French and the various English branches, and would prefer the City. Unexceptionable reference as to character, scholarship, &c. Address for one week, D., Box No. 244 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a private family; can teach all the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 22 Greene-st., where it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA Desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address C. V. B., No. 56 Prince-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A TEACHER'S FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes to pay a moderate board, and gratuitously assist in any ordinary department. He would give instruction in music and an exception grate. City references given and exchanged. Address L. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL, ONE HOUR per day, from 8 to 11 A. M., a male French teacher. Address, with references, this day, NAPOLEON, Box No. 179 Times Office.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERchants and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting, or would do the fine washing and ironing. Would do the housework of a small family. Is willing and obliging; would have no objection to go to the country to a good place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 243 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, Protestant German girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a private family; understands the business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is an honest and reliable servant, speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Good references. No objection to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up shirts and linens in a magnificent style; or as cook and laundress; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; wages $7 to $8; also, her cousin, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages, $6. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Good references given. Call for three days at No. 209 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and pleasant disposition would like to find a home where her endeavors to be useful would be appreciated, either in the care of children or overseeing household affairs, as one of the family. References exchanged. Address immediately, stating where an interview may be had, Miss M—, Box 606 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY GENTEEL AND WELL disposed German girl, a situation; understands chamberwork, waiting, and good, neat sewing; very fond of children; is an honest, respectable servant and trustworthy; particularly neat and prompt in their duties; are persons of genteel appearance and religious habits, who have long and undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST REspectable, well-informed colored girls, as cook and chambermaid; are thoroughly experienced and trustworthy; particularly neat and prompt in their duties; are persons of genteel appearance and religious habits, who have long and undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; also, wishes to have her sister with her as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 36 Christopher-st., cor. of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN GIRL of respectable parentage as chambermaid, nurse, or to do plain sewing; is well informed, of neat and genteel appearance, particularly fond of children; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding house; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 38 8th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, of good habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meat and poultry baking; wages $8. City or country. Also her niece as chambermaid and waiter and nurse; is neat sewer; is quick at the needle. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three doors.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family. A smart intelligent woman also wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework. They have the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable middle-aged woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties; a person of character and steady habits. Appreciates a good home more than wages. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by one as cook, and one as laundress; also, by four nice, colored young women, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first class laundress; understands French finting. Has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 38 8th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a genteel young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Is well qualified; good disposition, and trustworthy. Would do the entire work of a very small family. Can be seen in her present place, No. 9 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN. A SITUAtion as nurse, housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady. The most respectable references, from the first families in the City, can be given. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., near 3d-av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 151 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a private family: the one to cook, wash, and iron; and the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good City references. Inquire at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner of Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small private family. Good reference. Call at No. 190 12th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as Housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family. Good City reference given. Please apply at 130 3d-av., third floor, or send a note to "HOUSEKEEPER."

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILling, faithful girl, understands every branch of housework, and not afraid of it; is a good plain servant, and appreciates a steady situation more than high life. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse. Can give good recommendations from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, to go to New-Orleans; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 13 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EASTERN girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, or the housework of a small family. Is a thorough domestic, and can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, to go South or North; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 130 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good laundress; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; she is neat, careful and industrious; wages $7. Apply, within three days, at her present employer's, No. 23 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MONTHLY nurse, a situation for the Winter to take care of an infant or an invalid lady; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 176 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at No. 93 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the

REAL ESTATE.

GENERAL FARM LOTS.

SALE.

A SPLENDID FARM AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The above property will be sold low, to close an estate, or EXCHANGED for property in this city. Apply to or address

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 25 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

Apply to JACOB B. BAKER,
No. 49 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.—Containing from 50 to 200 acres each, with good buildings, orchards, &c., in the healthy and beautiful villages of Montgomery, Walden, Wallkill, Pine Bush, Middletown, Goshen, Chester, Warwick, Florida, Monroe, Cornwall, Newburgh, Blooming Grove, New Windsor, Marlborough, Milton, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Matteawan, Wappingers Falls, Hopewell, Fishkill Landing, Peekskill, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Croton Falls, Somers, Yorktown, Mount Kisco, Bedford, Pound Ridge, North Salem, Lewisboro, Ridgefield, Danbury, Bethel, Redding, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Rye, Port Chester, Harrison, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Mount Vernon, Eastchester, Westchester, Morrisania, Fordham, Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS — MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution directing that the Committee on Annual Taxes to "collect (if proper) proceeding the Commissioners of Records about their appointment, with a view of presenting them before the Legislature during the purpose of repealing the act passed April 13, 1858, appointing said Commissioners) at the earliest possible period," and report all the facts to the Board.

A resolution directing the Committee on County Offices to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee for recording marriages from ten to two cents, was adopted.

The bill of Charles W. Baker for stationery furnished the County for election purposes amounting to $2,000 16 was presented and referred.

It was resolved that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for $500 in favor of James R. Whiting, Esq., and for the same amount in favor of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for services as counsel in the case of the Commissioners of Records.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS — THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS — INTERESTING DEBATE — ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CITY DEPARTMENTS — MISCELLANEOUS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, Alderman BRADLEY presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Information has been received that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, will arrive in this City in a few days, *en route* for Washington; and

Whereas, It is eminently due to this esteemed patriot and distinguished Senator, that the City of New-York, through its constituted authorities, should extend to him a cordial welcome on his arrival, in order to express our admiration of the man, and of the principles which he has so long and so ably advocated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to extend to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the hospitalities of the City, and to welcome the guest of the Corporation during his stay in New-York.

And be it further

Resolved, That the flags be displayed on the City Hall during the day set apart for the reception of our distinguished guest.

Adopted.

Aldermen Bradley, McSpedon, Stephens, Starr and Lyons are the Committee.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution directing that the Joint Committee on Accounts present to the Board the result of its deliberations for the last six months. He said the Chairman of that Committee had the report at that moment in his pocket, or in his desk.

Alderman BOOTH arose to a point of order. The gentleman had stated what was false. [Order.] The report was down stairs. He repeated that the gentleman asserted what was false.

Alderman TUCKER said he had merely said that he understood that the Chairman of the Committee had the report in his pocket.

Alderman BOOTH said the Committee would have reported before had it not been for the change made in the Committee of the Councilmen.

Alderman REED said if the majority of this Committee was determined not to report, he hoped the resolution of Alderman TUCKER would prevail. He thought the Committee should be instructed to report at the next meeting or should be discharged. The community should know before the close of the session, which would so soon expire, what truth there was in the charges which had been made against certain officials.

Alderman SUTHERS said certain statements had been published in the newspapers against certain members of the Common Council. These statements were read with a sort of morbid appetite by the community. This Committee had expended $10,000 for nothing. It was his opinion that there was more shadow than substance about this Committee.

Alderman REED thought there was more of substance than shadow about the Committee. He urged that the Committee should be directed to report immediately, or submit a statement to the Board.

Alderman ADAMS said that when he was a member of the Joint Committee on Accounts not even a clerk was allowed him, and now $10,000 had been given this Committee, and he very much doubted whether the community would ever get their money's worth back.

Alderman BOOTH assured the Board that he would not permit the year to die out without presenting the report of the Committee.

It was finally directed that the Committee report next Wednesday. Ayes, 10; nays, 6.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of confirming the award to Jacob Sharp of the contract for repairing Pier No. 35, N. R., appropriating $2,004 therefor, and authorizing the appointment of an inspector to superintend the work, was adopted.

Considerable debate followed a proposal to lease the Court-room and two stories of a building corner of Centre and Pearl streets, at $1,500 per annum, for the use of certain City Departments.

Alderman TUCKER was not in favor of leasing such an old, dilapidated building.

Alderman CLANCY wondered why gentlemen who had voted for hiring rooms in the Times Building opposed the hiring of apartments in this building, which were offered at a very low rent.

Alderman TUCKER said there was no comparison between the TIMES Building and this filthy hole.

The report in favor of leasing portions of the building was lost for the want of a constitutional vote, but the vote was reconsidered, and the subject was laid on the table.

Alderman HOFFMAN moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the consideration of the question with regard to opening Albany-street. The motion was carried, and the papers were laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STEAM ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD — RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS — REPORT ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was offered, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish all the Councilmen for 1859 with a copy of the fourth edition of the Revised Statutes, Davies, Laws of the State relating to the City, Hayward's Map of the City, with such stationery as is usual, a baton, and a metallic star. The resolution was laid over, as was one directing D. F. Valentine to prepare the Manual for the next year.

The ordinance relating to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, referred to at the last meeting, was called up and adopted, after a few amendments had been made. It gives the Company power to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street for thirty years.

A resolution, extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in. On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to receive Mr. Douglas.

By resolution, the construction of a new Engine House, at No. 7 North Moore-street, for Company No. 16, was authorized.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of reducing amount of assessment on the property of Messrs. James Stewart, and others, for sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to and through Seventh-avenue to Fifty-sixth-street, was called up and concurred in.

The report of the special Committee, appointed to examine the manner in which the reservoir in Central Park is being constructed, was called up and adopted. The Committee reported:

"That immediately after their appointment they visited the reservoir grounds, and that at that time the Contractors were engaged in cleaning the grounds of soil, muck and other vegetable matter, and the boulders which were upon the surface of the ground; that they were excavating ditches for the puddle wall, which were to be placed in the centre of the embankment, that the ditches generally, if not always, were excavated to the rock, and a course of concrete masonry was built upon the rock, as a foundation for the puddle wall; that little or no embankment, except from material excavated from ditches, and but a very small amount of puddle wall had been made. A close examination of the work, in connection with the plans and specifications, convinced your Committee that the same was prosecuted with strict conformity to the contract, and the contractors appeared to be making due progress with their work.

At the same time your Committee could not but foresee the instability of the work; the embankments, themselves of smaller dimensions than is common for such work, were, with the exception of the puddle wall, to be built upon the natural earth, which is generally of an objectionable character. From an examination of the ditches, it was evident that some portions of the bank would rest upon beds of quicksand, and others upon a material composed chiefly of mica, which, when it comes in free contact with water is little or no better than the quicksand; while underneath a large portion of the bank, the rock is so shelly and porous as to offer but little resistance to the free flow of water. As might have been expected from such foundations, there was constantly a large flow of water into the ditches, from the sides. Such was the condition of the work, at the New Reservoir, at the time of the visit of your Committee.

It was, however, thought advisable to await the developments of the work before making report, and individual members of the Committee have, from time to time, examined the work in its progress, which examinations have but tended to confirm the fears awakened upon their first visit. Upon an examination of the work our attention is immediately arrested as to the size of the embankments, they being so much less than are common for works of such magnitude.

The report then quotes from the original specification for the building of the reservoir, and the plan of such structures as recommended by Prof. MAHON, of the Military Academy, and proceeds:

"It will be seen that an embankment forty feet high will be upon the Reservoir plan; one hundred and thirty-five feet will be upon bottom, exclusive of the natural soil. While upon the other, (Prof. MAHAN's,) it will be from one hundred and ninety-five to three hundred and twenty. But this is by no means the worst feature in the case; for, upon the nature of the foundation which has been already stated, the only practical barrier to the water in the puddle wall, which is only from four to seven feet wide and that, unfortunately made of material of very questionable quality, exposed to saturation from the water of the reservoir from within, and in many instances from springs and runs of water from without. Your Committee cannot but regard the durability of such a structure, to say the most of it, problematical, too much so to justify the impounding of nearly one hundred acres of water, thirty-eight feet deep, literally over the heads of a large portion of the citizens of this populous City. Located as a point where a break would inevitably destroy the lives of thousands, they cannot look upon a contingency which would cause such a disaster without fear.

Nor are these fears shared alone by your Committee; they have taken frequent occasion to converse with many intelligent citizens who have visited the work, and they almost invariably find the same feeling of distrust. And to the causes already enumerated, many have added the possibility of the embankment being penetrated by the burrowings of muskrats, wharf-rats and other animals, and the small protection which is afforded against a hole being made through the bank by unprincipled men, the suggestions are also worthy of consideration.

It is not sufficient that this work should be done in a manner which will only secure present stability, but every precaution should be taken to guard against future danger. Life alone should be a positive safety, and no pains should be spared within the wisdom of man until this point is reached; less than that is trifling with the lives and property of our citizens.

Various suggestions have been made as to the manner this safety can be secured; the one which appears to commend itself to your Committee, as one of the easiest, and most practical plans. A wall of concrete, the bottom to be a foundation of the puddle. In place of the puddle wall, to be four feet wide on top, with a bottom of one foot in thickness, so as to give it sufficient base to prevent its being affected by the settling or other moving of the embankment on its sides.

This, resting upon a firm basis of rock, would not settle. Placed in the centre of embankment, it would be removed from any action of frost. Its dimensions would be sufficient to prevent displacement by the settling of the embankment; impervious to water, it would completely prevent its passage, and would also present a sufficient barrier against punctures, either by animals or vicious men.

The Committee are therefore unanimous in recommending the following:

Resolved, That, as an additional security, a concrete wall be, and is hereby directed to be constructed in the middle of the embankment of the New Reservoir, to be of the following dimensions: To commence on the rock, and to be carried to two feet above top water line, with a batter or one foot in every ten, of such width at bottom as will give, with such batter, four feet width at top: the said wall to be constructed under that section of the existing specification and contract providing for extra work.

JOHN VAN TINE,
H. W. GENET,
JAMES WEBB,
THOMAS A. DOMIN,
BENJAMIN T. REGADES,
} Special Committee on New Reservoir.

Quite a lengthy discussion arose on the question of extending permission to certain parties to erect public urinals on the piers, and in the neighborhood of the public squares of the City. Councilman BRADY opposed the plan, and Mr. ARCULARIUS favored it. The report recommending it was at first lost by a vote of 10 to 7, but was reconsidered, and finally laid on the table. We trust that this matter will receive further consideration. It is one of public necessity, and some such plan as that proposed by the projectors, and which prevails in large European cities, should certainly be adopted here.

The resolution to appropriate $500 to defend the members of the Common Council in the matter of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was called up and adopted.

The Case of Billy Mulligan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am reluctantly compelled to beg of you the following brief corrections of the evidence given in the recent trial of BILLY MULLIGAN.

The entire statement of CATHERINE SMITH is a sheer fabrication. Not a single allegation in it is true. It is a story evidently made up for the occasion, and it struck me with utter surprise when I first heard it in Court as something entirely new that I had never seen or known, or had the least conception of before.

Nearly the whole of the other woman's statement is equally a manufactured set of falsehoods. Her declaration of knowing me for the last five or six years; of going with me to No. 136 or 236 Mercer-street; of being at my place several different times prior to the 7th of July; of my catching hold of MULLIGAN by his coat collar; my shaking him and calling him a d—d scoundrel for interfering with my affairs; MULLIGAN's telling me twice to let him go, and my refusing; MULLIGAN's telling me if I did not let him go he would slap me in the face; MULLIGAN's striking me *with the open hand*; my tapping her on the shoulder when I accidentally met her in Bleecker-street; her statement that when I called at her house in Houston-street one day, (I never called but once and that once was about this case,) I asked her if she was going to Court to swear against MULLIGAN, and her replying that she would not swear wrongfully for any one; my telling her that if she would swear to my wishes I would give her a piano-forte and music lessons, when my partner was not there; and my often giving her change in the streets, (I never gave her but six cents, and that was on one occasion when she begged it for stage fare,) all this is an absolute fabrication and without one vestige of reality in truth.

It would seem that the defendant in this case, (MULLIGAN,) despairing of escape from just punishment without some testimony in his favor which the truth would not give him, has betaken himself to these two abandoned women, and procured them to get such testimony as would suit his purpose. Indeed, the latter of these two women declared to me, when I called upon her, that one of MULLIGAN's counsel had seen her, and had taken down on paper those statements which she had agreed with him to make in MULLIGAN's favor and against me; whereas, prior to this time, she had been on exactly the opposite tack, and had declared at the Fifteenth Ward Stationhouse that I had done nothing whatever which should have provoked his assailment of me. I here distinctly repeat that I did not knock down any woman in this affair at all; that I did not assail any woman in any way whatever, and that I did not touch MULLIGAN at all, nor even attempt or threaten to do so. For reasons, which it might be invidious to state, some of my most material evidence, especially the rebutting portion of it, was excluded from the trial, and hence the case was closed with an aspect upon it quite at variance with the truth.

Let the reader imagine how he himself would feel, if highly injurious false representations were made against him in a public court, and thence through the press, which defamatory representations he had no possible power to correct in the place where they were made, and he will then appreciate my feelings and the motive which has impelled the publication of this note.

But the interest of this case does not hinge upon matters merely personal to the writer. There is an important principle involved in it which is of alarming concern to us all. *If manufactured testimony can be brought into Court, and be made to determine the result of cases, who of us is safe?* Yours, &c.,

J. F. WARNER.

[Advertisement.]
A SWEET BREATH.
The Prairie Flower is every hour
Increasing in demand;
A certain cure for breath impure
It's known throughout the land.

Dyspepsia, putrid fever, bile,
It conquers in a trice;
The skin and teeth it makes the while
White, rosy, pure and nice.

Blotches and freckles, gangrene sores,
It cures—oh, what a pity
I never knew 'twas sold before
By druggists through the City.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Principal agency, No. 321 Broadway. E. A. HARLEY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND FAMILY USE.
From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.
The BENEDICTS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The name of that firm (A. M. BENEDICT & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]
THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.
Subscription to the *Reporter*, by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins* and *Description List*. Address
THOMPSON BRADSTREET, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st.,
Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
HIS PORTRAITS,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
Gurney's Photographic and
Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway
Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
READY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 289 and 305 Broadway, New-York, and
Nos. [illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

[illegible] A large assortment of [illegible] will be found at our [illegible] No. 591 Broadway. The [illegible] supplied at the [illegible]
ANDREWS, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HEATHBOURNE RADIATORS for Carpets, Oil-cloths, Hot-air Ducts, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. Exhibition Room, No. 13; Broadway, 76 etc.; and All Wool Depot, No. 27 Cedar-st., rear yard.
HIRAM ANDREWS, Jr., 69 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Should be kept in every family where there are children. The severest cases of sudden fever, or sickness from exposure, are relieved in a few hours, and the little sufferers made strong and well again. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.
In anticipation of heavy importations next Spring, of NEW Brandies, at the present prices of gold and freights, I am obliged to offer my extensive and choice stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as NEW Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $2, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms need necessarily be cash.
FRED. B. CONSTER,
No. 72 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A PROVIDENTIAL PROVISION!—Providence has conferred a blessing upon mankind by permitting the discovery of GAYETTY'S Medicated paper for the water-closet. It not only cures Piles, but is invaluable to the healthy as a preventive. All other paper (no matter how white) is poisonous and pernicious, and should never be used. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper should be substituted (especially among children) for any other. Above all things avoid the use of printed paper. GAYETTY'S *dépôt* is at No. 61 Ann-street. The paper is also for sale by every respectable druggist. See that the discoverer's name is in every sheet, (watermarked,) and his autograph is on every package.

[Advertisement.]
AN OLD SONG AND A NEW HAT.—There is an old song which says, "You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears." You can judge a man by the hat that he wears, though. For instance, when you see a man with one of KNOX's hats upon his head, you may set that man down as a sensible person, and *vice versa*. KNOX's number is 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THE TINY PANTOMIME PERFORMERS.—The twenty children who compose the famous ZAVISTOWSKI Troupe, are really brilliant dancers and pantomimists. Their talent would do credit to older heads and heels. This afternoon and evening they and the WREN Juvenile Comedians produce three excellent and really very diverting pieces. They are admirable.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.
For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17.

$500	Virginia 6s	98	550	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20
6,000	do	97⅞	100	do	s15 20
7,000	do	97⅞	35	do	30⅛
10,000	Georgia St. 6s	102	200	do	b60 20
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	89⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 31⅞
3,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	91⅞	230	do	s10 31⅝
500	do	91⅜	200	do	s10 31⅝
3,000	E. R. R. Bs. '75	45	265	M. So. & N. Ia. G'd	47⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg.	75	10	do	47⅝
3,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	90	100	Panama R. R.	s60 119
50,000	do	89⅜	200	do	s60 119⅛
5,000	do	s60 89⅜	100	do	119⅜
10,000	do	s60 89⅜	50	do	b30 119
60,000	La Cr. & Mil. G. Bds	25	5	Ill. Central R. R.	71⅝
5,000	do	b30 25	50	do	71⅞
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d Mt. Bs	91⅜	162	do	70⅝
15	Bank of Republic	122	50	do	70⅝
10	Continental B'k	103	600	Gal. & Chicago R.	71⅝
105	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96⅛	10	do	71⅝
100	Guil. Mining Co.	1⅞	50	do	s10 71⅝
100	do	1⅞	5	do	71⅝
955	New-York Cen. R.	89⅝	200	do	71⅝
200	do	83⅞	350	do	b60 71⅝
100	do	b16 89⅞	150	do	b30 71⅝
5	do	84	300	do	s10 71⅝
100	do	s10 83⅞	50	do	b30 71⅝
200	do	b60 83⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s10 61
200	do	s30 83⅜	810	do	61
600	do	b60 83⅜	300	do	b60 61
200	do	b10 83⅝	500	do	60⅞
500	Erie Railroad	17⅜	500	do	s30 60⅝
5	Hud. R. R. R.	93⅜	250	do	60⅝
100	Harlem Railroad	11⅞	50	do	s10 60⅞
100	Reading R. R.	s10 51⅝	175	do	3⅝
700	do	s60 51⅞	100	do	s10 3
100	do	s10 51⅞	100	do	s3 3
200	do	b30 51⅞	300	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 80
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	40⅝	116	Pacific Mail SS. Co.	90⅜
50	do	42⅜	100	Rochester C. & Co.	6
50	do	s60 49	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	93

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94⅛	10	Erie Railroad	17⅜
15,000	do	94⅝	50	do	b60 17⅜
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	34½	500	Reading R. R.	b10 51½
1,000	I. E. & W. 1st m. b.	13	100	do	s60 51⅝
150	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98	50	do	s10 51⅝
150	Penn. Coal Co.	80	200	do	b10 51⅞
50	Canton Co.	19⅛	60	Mich. Cen. R. R.	40
100	Cumberland Pref.	20	150	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47⅛
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 99	15	Panama Railroad	119
650	N. Y. C. R.	bsw 83⅝	55	Ill. Central R. R.	69
750	do	83⅝	140	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31⅜
100	do	b60 83⅝	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62⅜
50	do	b4 83⅝	100	do	s30 62⅜
10	do	83⅝	200	do	s30 62⅜
50	do	b3 83⅝	6	Mil. & Mis. R.	12
200	do	b10 83⅜	100	L. C. & Mil. RR.	3
200	do	s10 83⅜	100	do	s30 3
100	do	b60 83⅝	200	Har. R. Pref.	b60 10
200	do	b14 83⅝			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000	Chi. City 6s	89	10 Bank of Com. 108
4,000	Water. City 6s	98	10 Hope Fire Ins. Co. 39
2,000	C. & Paul. F. du	93⅜	20 Am. Guano Co. 93⅜
	Lac 8s	13½	20 Shoe & L. Bank 110⅝
2,000	T. of P., Wis. 8s	35	10 Marine Bank 85⅜
5,000	T. of F. M., Io. 8s	70	12 Great West. In. Co. 145
6 500	Wis. Scrip, 12s	100	12 Ham. Fire In. Co. 106⅝
2,000	Mil. City 7s	66	50 Am. Guano Co. 93⅝
1,000	Sac. City 10s	45	50 Kerosene Oil Co. 94⅞
4,000	T. H. & Alton R.	20	50 Kerosene Oil Co. 94⅝
10	Bk of N. Y.	110⅜	100 Kerosene Oil Co. 4⅝
25	Mech. Bk. Asso'n	100	

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, the market wavered on the Share list soon after the business of the Board opened, and, when the call reached the Western Stocks, very decided weakness was shown on Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The first-named sold at 49 ⅜ cent., and the last fell to 70½, and subsequently to 69 ⅜ cent. The sales of the Michigan Central Stock appear to be pressed on the receipts of the first week in December, which are quite slim, but scarcely a reliable test of what the whole month's traffic is to turn out. The *Arabia's* advices are against Illinois Central in the English market, where 125,000 of the 175,000 shares issued are now held. The sales quoted by telegraph are 72½@72@71 ⅜ cent. sterling money, equal with the exchange on the cost of the shares ($32½@$31) to about 74@75 ⅜ cent. here; so that the depression to-day is even greater than the weakness of the stock on the other line would seem to justify. The lowest sales are no more than $29 for $60 paid in. The other Western Roads sympathized to some extent, but subsequently recovered to yesterday's rates. The old sellers of Galena and Rock Island for the *Bear* account seem disposed to pause in the movement in that direction, not from any immediate improvement in the prospects of these lines, but because of the heavy oversales by other parties, which are said to be out of all proportion to the supply of certificates for delivery. The State Stocks and leading Dividend paying shares were all firm after the printed list this afternoon, and so were Reading shares. The speculative holders of New-York Central, some of whom were sellers yesterday at 84@84¼ ⅜ cent., were not mistaken in the calculation that another effort would be made to depress the Stock after the immediate deliveries for the *short* account were eased up a little. The market opened at 83¾, and at this figure and at 83¼@83¾, about 6,000 shares were put out for cash and on time, after which the bids advanced to 83¾, and at the close there were few or no sellers under 84 ⅜ cent., except on time options. The sellers of Reading also were less free in their movement, and the stock finally closed 51¼@52 ⅜ cent. Panama shares were firm at 119 ⅜ cent. cash, and time options scarce. This stock and Pacific Mail, which, according to the argument used during the apprehension of international difficulties a few days ago, were most exposed to the possible contingency of war, ought now by the same line of argument to go up to the best prices of the month, particularly as both earn and pay large dividends, and are relieved of all immediate prospect of Nicaragua competition as well as Gulf hostilities. The Panama Company will make another 6 ⅜ cent. half-yearly dividend in a few weeks, leaving the present cost only 113 ⅜ cent. In reference to Pacific Mail, whatever may be said of its objectional connection with the steamship Commodore, VANDERBILT, and the means which he is suspected of employing to defeat competition, and thereby continue his subsidy of $56,000 a month, is undoubtedly in the receipt of enormous earnings, and on a capital of $3,000,000 is paying 25@30 ⅜ cent. a year, with the present ability to write off one-half the last Spring's valuation of their steamships to profit and loss and yet leave their capital whole, from the cash and other surplus means in hand. The stock closed at 89½ ⅜ cent. Among the Railway Bonds, some heavy sales were made in Illinois Central *Constructions at 89¾ ⅜ cent. cash, and 89½@½ on seller's option, 60 days.* La Crosse Land Grants were also weak, selling down to 25@24¼ ⅜ cent. Erie, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were firm, and but few parcels offered. Missouri sixes, Tennessee and Virginias are all in request, and ½@¾ ⅜ cent. better than yesterday. The general market finally left off firm at 4 o'clock.

The market for Money rules as reported yesterday. Discounts range from 4 to 6 ⅜ cent. for strictly prime bills, according to date, and the partialities of the lender for particular names. Bills to go at 6@7 ⅜ cent. Domestic loans, to-day, were made on temporary deposit with the old Broker rate, may be quoted from 5 to 7 ⅜ cent., and these parties in turn reloaning the means at from 5 to 6 ⅜ cent. The Stock Exchange rule on time contracts is uniformly 6 ⅜ cent. The firm condition of the Foreign Exchanges, to-day, is the subject of remark, without reference to the Money or Bullion markets, neither of which is adversely influenced. The rates on London are 109½@109¾ for prime merchant bills, and 109¾@109¾ ⅜ cent. for bank and bankers. The last named, who compete at the South with the local banks, have been driven up to comparatively high terms on a very large Cotton movement, by reason of the ease in Money and the heavy reserve of Specie at New-Orleans. This leaves the question here, where the resales are principally made for all parties, one of price rather than supply. The rates almost touch specie points, without inducing, as yet, an export demand for Bullion. The shipment to-morrow is reported at $250,000. The movement by the *Persia* next Wednesday may be large, as there is a supply of bar gold in market from the last California arrival, but the demand has not yet been indicated. The sales of Exchange to-day were principally at 109½@¾. France are easier again, 5.17½f.@5.13¾f. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were only $40,257; the payments, $160,877; balance, $6,248,897.

Our table of yesterday on the Exchange of products between the United States and the other States of the world and their colonies, will have shown that for the first time since 1847, when the partial famine in Europe stimulated our Bread and Provision exports, this country covered its entire purchases of Foreign Goods for our own market by the exchange of Domestic Produce, exclusive of Bullion. After deducting the Foreign merchandise reexported, the difference for 1858 in *our favor* is $8,672,620. In 1857, and the preceding nine years, it was against us as follows:

In 1857	$54,604,502	In 1852	$40,472,182
1856	29,212,697	1851	25,836,061
1855	9,272,156	1850	29,833,900
1854	60,785,556	1849	855,.25
1853	60,811,990	1848	10,446,191

Average $32,315,225 a year on total $323,152,351

The main reason of the change in our favor this year, is of course to be traced to the crisis of 1857. But had that disturbance, on reaching Europe, more nearly touched the vitality of the Cotton trade, so as to produce here a decline in the value and volume of the raw material exported, to correspond with the decline in our other exports, (exclusive of Gold,) the difference on the other side would have been, even on the diminished Import list, fifteen or twenty millions. But the demand for this staple being well maintained in Europe, after the crisis, and even through it, the comparative export result of 1858 and 1857 stands as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Cotton	$131,396,661	$131,565 850
Other Produce	119,964,372	147,340,654
Total	$251,331,033	$278,906,713

OUR CUSTOMERS FOR COTTON IN 1858.

Foreign States.	Bales.	Value.
Britain and her Colonies	1,702,055	$90,278,241
France and her Colonies	396,763	21,185,022
Spain and her Colonies	86,167	4,602,963
Russia	68,652	4,123,956
Germany	67,488	4,513,749
Holland	17,519	1,031,162
Belgium	19,761	1,015,622
Sweden	8,427	456,776
Sardinia	39,987	2,045,566
Austria	15,691	794,857
Mexico	42,134	1,974,819
Portugal	6	206
Total	2,454,529	$131,396,661

The average export value per bale is $53 13, the bales averaging 455½ pounds weight each; the average price per pound is 11½ cents. The difference in the weight of bales taken by Sardinia and the bags taken by Mexico is nearly one-half. Of twelve millions weight in Sea Island Cottons included in the table, England took 9,382,000 pounds, and France the remainder.

The Pennsylvania Central Company show the following business for November:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
November, 1858	$[illegible]	[illegible] 41	$181,1[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible] 68	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 1,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 11

The *Express* this afternoon reports of the new Kansas Gold Mines and their product:

"The result of the assay of gold from the Cherry River Mines, received within a few days from Leavenworth, Kansas, by Messrs. SEWELL, PARKE & Co., of this City, shows that, with the exception of a few small lots from Georgia, it is the finest gold ever received from any part of North America—its value, after melting, being $20 66 ⅜ ounce—fineness, 970½-thousandths."

The following shows the Earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the month of November:

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$33,131 30	$32,304 70
Freight	25,628 22	40,141 75
Mail and Miscellaneous	8,778 41	3,703 96
Total	$67,127 83	$76,240 43
Increase in November, 1858		$8,702 60

For the quarter ending 30th November, the Earnings for 1857 and 1858, compare as follows:

	1857.	1858.
September	$76,991 67	$79,453 32
Oct. ber	82,993 99	84,062 06
November	67,537 83	76,240 43
Total	$229,523 49	$239,756 41
Increase in 1858		$10,233 92

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
For the week	$1,737,561	$672,506	$1,209,179
Thrown on market	322,967	370,623	1 217,844
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$90,714,626	$99,520,215	$87,351,290
Thrown on market	88,697,065	81,016,389	85,216,978

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.			WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	849	$254,204	94	$26,448	90	$26,000
Man. of Cotton	1,264	331,307	185	45,956	67	16,379
Man. of Silk	346	269,164	28	28,772	21	17,301
Man. of Flax	2,622	126,962	43	6,783	82	11,318
Miscellaneous	241	89,216	32	9,520	104	26,673
Total	5,100	$1,110,603	284	$80,873	335	$100,941
		89,573				1,110,603
Total Entered		$1,200,176	Total Marketed			$1,217,844

Meeting of the Creditors of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 15.

A meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, called by Mr. NESMITH, was held at Melodeon Hall yesterday forenoon. There were forty persons present. The meeting formally organized by appointing Mr. N. BUTLER Chairman, and Mr. Jos. BOND Secretary. Wm. Key Bond, Esq., one of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors in September, 1857, then gave a long, tedious account of the explosion of the Trust Company, and what the Directors *promised* to do, and what they had *not* done. Col. BOND closed his remarks by presenting to Mr. NESMITH's meeting a preamble and series of resolutions, which were read and adopted by a little more than a majority vote, but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. H. B. HARDY, and the resolutions taken up separately. Dr. FOSS said that the creditors had come to the meeting feeling that there *was some shrinking elsewhere*. Judge MCLEAN undoubtedly stood ready to carry out the decree, if it was only *asked for*, but would not proceed except on motion. Dr. F. was in favor of reconsidering the resolutions, and then sink or swim with the United States Court. He was against any compromise. The resolutions were then adopted separately. The first expresses a preference for the bill of BELL & GRANT, in the United States Court, in the administration of the assets, without any qualification. 2.